

BUTTE NEWS.

IT'S A SLOW PROCESS

The Jury to Try Bonesteale Is Not Yet Selected.

BUT IT MAY BE TO-MORROW

All Kinds of Excuses Offered by Men Who Don't Want to Sit in the Case—One Old Man.

Judge Spear had an unusually interesting time yesterday morning with a lot of special veniremen who didn't want to serve as jurors on the Bonesteale murder case. Fifty-eight men had been summoned and 23 of them succeeded in getting off. One man, who had served as a registry agent for the late election, took advantage of his job as a judicial officer and was excused. A number had sickness in their families, a few were not citizens and one was let off because he was a member of the National Guard. Two were exempt by law because they were mining superintendents, two because they were engineers and one who claimed to be a newspaper manager. Several were not taxpayers, a few were not sufficiently familiar with the English language and one could neither read nor write. William Weir and John H. Odgers, who are operating a mine under a lease, were both caught on the venire and Mr. Weir told the court that they could not afford to pay \$3.50 a day for men to take their places and earn only \$3 as jurors, and they could not let the mine lay idle for two days without forfeiting the lease. Judge Spear was willing to excuse one of the partners.

"It will not make much difference which one," said Mr. Weir, "as both are boss when at work, but you will excuse me I'll be boss if my partner is kept on the jury." Mr. Weir was excused.

An unusually large number of business men had been caught on the venire and all pleaded to be let off on account of the holiday rush, but the court was equally rushed and would not listen to their excuses.

Henry Brundy, one of the old-timers in Montana, was asked the usual question as to whether he had been a resident of the state for one year.

"I was one of the first in the state," said Mr. Brundy.

"Are you 21 and under 70 years of age?" asked the judge.

"I think I am just 70," said Mr. Brundy.

"Well, that will excuse you," said the court.

"I am not right certain that I am that old," added Mr. Brundy, "so I have always made it a little less."

After the laugh, created by his remark, had subsided he continued:

"The family history says I am a year and a half older than what I have always claimed."

Mr. Brundy was excused from serving.

When it came to calling jurors to complete the trial jury, many who could not be excused for business reasons found other means to escape service. There were a number of grocersmen on the venire and one of them begged of one of the attorneys to be excused. "There is nobody at the store but a little boy," he pleaded, "and here it is the day before Thanksgiving. I tell you I am opposed to capital punishment."

The groceryman referred to is not the only man who claimed to be opposed to capital punishment and at that way got off the jury. J. E. Oppenheimer said he was not opposed to hanging a man on principle but he preferred to let some other man do it. Others who said they were opposed to hanging a man were R. L. Davidson, David Lawrence, James Wall, W. C. Thomas, J. W. Gilligan, Martin Hennessy, Albert Vance, William Tippet, Edward W. Morgan, Isaac Bechtel and E. P. Holbrook. Several had opinions which could not be changed and they, too, were excused as fast as they were called. Among them were John R. Odgers, M. C. Harris, William Nankerville, Alfred Olds, Peter Doble and Herman Graff. The latter, who had an opinion, said: "Yes; I think he is guilty all right."

Charles E. Foy, one of the men called, said he had been an intimate friend of Cole and that he had an opinion as to the defendant's guilt, but that notwithstanding these facts he could still return a verdict strictly in accordance with the evidence produced at the trial. The defense subjected the juror to a severe cross-examination, but he stuck to his original declaration. He was finally excused on a peremptory challenge by the defense. The defense yesterday peremptorily challenged J. P. Jackson, Fred Keith, Charles E. Foy, John B. Powers, George W. Farlin and Jerry Walshaw, and the state challenged David H. Spencer, John Evans, Samuel Barker and Henry Wiseman. The first special venire was exhausted before the jury was completed and another venire was issued for 35 names and made returnable at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The state has exhausted all its challenges and the defense has but two more remaining. The jury will probably be completed before noon to-morrow.

Railroad Talk.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

Helena, Nov. 25.—In the United States court to-day Judge Knowles ordered spread on the minutes an order from the United States circuit court of appeals in San Francisco dismissing the appeal of the Farmers' Loan & Trust company against the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern railway. Dismissal of the appeal leaves the case in condition for the entering of any additional orders that the court may decide are proper in the premises. Lawyers interested in the litigation and railroad men are inclined to believe that the step is a part of an agreement rumored some time ago when it was said that the Oregon Short Line and the Utah Northern would be re-organized on lines that would make them independent of the Union Pacific, of which system they have heretofore been a part. The Utah Northern extends from Salt Lake to Butte. At the former city it connects with the Rio Grande Western, which has eastern through connections. If the Rio Grande, through the Utah Northern, is allowed to enter the Montana field, that will permit the Rock Island, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and other connecting lines to share in Montana business.

Speculation, Suggestions and Calls.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Justice Brewer, president of the Venezuelan commission, called on Secretary Olney at the state department to-day and later had a call with Secretary Lamont. The call on Secretary Olney was for the purpose of going over with a view of determining what nature the report of the Venezuelan commission shall make to the president. The commissioning the body contemplates a report to

the president in time for his report to congress when it reassembles next month. The recent agreement for arbitration raises the question whether the report shall go into the subject matter of the dispute. Mr. Olney explained the terms of the agreement and its bearing on the report, and the president's message. Whether a report should be made going into the merits of the controversy was not decided, but it will be determined largely by the manner in which the agreement is received as conclusive. Both the United States and Great Britain have accepted it, but the position of Venezuela is yet to be made known by Minister Andrade and J. J. Storrow, one of the Venezuelan counsel, being now at Caracas, awaiting a final decision. It can be stated positively that the commission is prepared to submit a full report including the subject matter and a final ruling as between Great Britain and Venezuela, if the president and Mr. Olney desire it. Some of the material facts of the case have been put in final shape and are now in the form of proof sheets, but if the arbitration agreement is accepted as final on all hands, then the report of the commission may be merely formal, so as to come within the requirements of the law.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The Question of Redeeming Issue Considered by the Secretary.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The secretary of the treasury is considering the question of resuming the issuance of gold certificates which was suspended in 1892, when the gold reserve first fell below the \$100,000,000 mark. The issue of these certificates was suspended as a means of acquiring gold in the treasury. Therefore it had been the custom of the treasury to issue certificates on the deposit of gold, but such gold deposits did not become part of the gold reserve. By suspending the issue of these certificates many holders of gold, rather than hold it, exchanged it for legal tenders and treasury notes which, under the ruling of the department being gold obligations, practically subserved their purposes, but the treasury on receipt of gold so discharged was enabled to add it to the gold reserve. As long as the treasury adhered to its policy of redeeming legal tenders and treasury notes in gold the holders of such notes could obtain gold on demand as readily as on gold certificates. However, gold holders would prefer the gold certificates. Since the election and the gradual increase of the gold reserve, such holders believe that there is no reason why the issue of gold certificates should not be resumed. The matter is now before the Secretary Carlisle and probably will be decided upon the return of Assistant Secretary Curtis from New York. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle is not favorably disposed towards the resumption of the issue of currency certificates which, under the act of 1872, never has been suspended.

Railroad Matters.

Washington, Nov. 25.—The interstate commerce commission has issued an order in the matter of the petition of the railroad companies doing business between common points in Colorado and terminal points in California for a hearing on the 18th of December next. The railroads interested in the petition are the Atchison, Denver & Rio Grande and Rio Grande Western, Southern Pacific, Colorado Midland and Union Pacific. They ask relief from the fourth section of the interstate commerce act so that they "may be authorized in the transportation of light kinds of property to charge less compensation in the aggregate of the longer distances between Colorado common points and California terminal points than for shorter distances over the same, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance." They represent in this prayer that competition with water transportation from Atlantic coast points to the Pacific markets renders necessary a lower through rate than they can afford to make on business which is not carried entirely through. The companies filing the petition are also ordered to file their existing tariffs on through and local business together with the changes they wish to make in case of the suspension of the law asked.

Why He Fainted.

From the New York Journal.

She was a pretty girl, and he was an eligible bachelor. So, when Sunday came, and the Seaside hotel was a little slow, and they usually are on the Sabbath until the arrival of the Sunday paper from New York, Miss Mabel asked the most attentive of her several clubmen suitors to accompany her to church. With becoming grace the gallant did the honors, and no two in the congregation attracted more attention. All went well till the offertory was being sung and four deacons started from the pulpit down the aisles with deep silver collection plates, and then the clubman's face began to color. The sweet girl at his side was at first visibly alarmed, then she guessed the reason why the poor fellow writhed in his seat, and as the deacons with the silver plates came nearer he suffered everything but a convulsion. Styly the dear young thing drew a 50-cent coin from her purse, together with her own, and archly shoved it along till it touched the quivering hand. But alas! he did not take the hint.

His lips were twitching, and one or two low whispers of anguish escaped him, so that the dear little creature all crimson beside him overheard. "Alas! woe is me! Here I have crept away from New York at dead of night and hidden myself in this obscure corner of the earth to escape this monster—this fiend which had dogged my steps and brought me nigh to mental wreck and financial ruin! Ah, this is too much!" Then as the deacon shoved the collection plate under his nose, the poor clubman gave a faint gasp, and fainted dead away.

Half an hour later the clubman came to on the sofa in front of the church door, where kindly hands had carried and laid him. The sweet girl was bending tearfully over him. At sight of her familiar face he struggled up with a convulsive movement and cried, "Is it gone—is it gone?"

"Do you mean the deacon?" said the bewildered girl faintly.

"Deacon? No!" screamed the infuriated man. "I mean that which he held in his hand—"

"That? Why, don't you know what that is? That's a collection plate."

The clubman regained his breath. "Collection plate?" he moaned. "Good heavens! I thought it was—"

"What?" said the sweet girl breathlessly.

"A—A—chafing dish!" groaned the poor victim of the hallucination.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Last of Michigan.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 25.—The board of state canvassers to-day completed the work of canvassing Michigan's vote on presidential electors, state officers and congressmen. The result on president is: McKinley, 26,327; Bryan 27,251; Levering, 1,983; Palmer, 630; Huntley, 1,983; McKinley's plurality, 26,327.

A POLITICAL ENTITY

Details of the Establishment of the Central American Triumvirate.

THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador Combine to Form the "República Mayor de Centro America," With a Diet.

San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The following letter, received by John T. Wright, consul from Honduras, details in full the establishment of the new Central American triumvirate:

Tegucigalpa, Oct. 1, 1896.—Sir: The governments of Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua celebrated in the port of Amapala on the 20th of June, 1896, a treaty with the important object of procuring the realization of the beautiful idea of the reconstruction of the ancient establishment of government. Said convention was approved by the legislature of this republic in the decree of the 23d of February of this year, which was published by the Gaceta Oficial and the Boletín Legislativo, which was duly sent to you and by which I suppose you have already noticed the important stipulations. Notwithstanding I think it convenient to transcribe to you the most important articles of the same, which are as follows:

"Article 1.—The republics of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador will form in the future only one political entity, to exercise its transitory sovereignty under the name of the República Mayor de Centro America. This denomination will continue until the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica voluntarily accept the present arrangement, in which case it shall be called the República de Centro America.

"Article 2.—By this present agreement the governments that will sign this document will not renounce their autonomy and independence in directing their own affairs in the interior and the constitution and secondary laws of each state will continue in force, all of which are in opposition to the present stipulations.

"Article 3.—To render more complete arrangement of Article 1 there will be established a diet composed of a member, who is a property owner, and one substitute elected by each one of the republics signing the compact. The members of the diet by a majority vote will choose annually among themselves those who will serve as the representatives. The same diet will have the power to arrange the necessary laws for the exercise of its functions.

"Article 4.—The formation of the diet will have as its principle object the preservation of harmony among the nations herein represented and to maintain relations of friendship, ratifying for this purpose the treaties or compacts which may be necessary. In all the treaties of friendship which this diet may ratify, there shall be expressly written a clause that all questions arising shall be settled without exception by arbitration.

"Article 5.—All of the questions that may arise in the future or that are now pending between the undersigned republics and foreign nations shall be quickly passed upon by the diet, in accordance with the data and instructions to be communicated to it by the governments interested.

"Article 6.—The naming of the diplomatic representatives and consuls and the reception and admission of those accredited with such powers devolves upon the diet.

"Article 7.—The diet will continue in session successively one year in each of the capitals of the republics forming this compact. The order of session in each city shall be established by lot.

"Article 8.—The exchange of these resolutions was ratified by the city of San Salvador on the 15th of last month, the anniversary of the glorious liberty of the republic of Central America, and upon the same date the diet was established and composed of the following delegates: For Honduras, Don E. Constantino; for Nicaragua, Don E. Constantino; for Salvador, Don Jacinto Castellanos, and for Nicaragua, Don Eugenio Mendoza.

"After verifying the above list designated, the capital in which the diet should meet was by the result chosen to be Tegucigalpa. As soon as the government had been officially notified of the installation of the diet that will assume sovereign power over the three republics there was dispatched an order abolishing the former office of secretary of state, which I had the honor of holding from the inauguration of the actual government. I am very truly,

"Cesar Bonilla."

More Wages Wanted.

Hamburg, Nov. 25.—Lightermen in this port will demand an increase of wages to-morrow. In the event of being refused they will join the strike of the dockers which is causing much disturbance in shipping circles here and elsewhere. The engineers, boiler cleaners and crane workers have undertaken to support the striking dockers financially, and engage in a sympathetic strike, if necessary. Heldman's coal porters struck this morning.

Into Ice Waters.

Tonawanda, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Captain William E. Donnelly of the schooner Katy Brainerd, from Cheboygan, Mich., which arrived last night, during the trip down the lake was thrown into the icy waters by the breaking of a rope. A heavy sea carried him close to the rudder of the schooner where he caught a small chain, hanging there nearly half an hour before his cries for help were heard. When brought on deck he was almost frozen to death.

Chandler on War.

Boston, Nov. 25.—A special to the Journal from Washington says Senator Chandler said the time for the recognition of Cuban independence had come. "It is too late," said Chandler, "to recognize belligerency. The day for that has gone." Chandler has no fear of serious consequences for the United States in case we choose to recognize independence or belligerency. "It is folly for Spain to talk about going to war with the United States," he said. "Within three months her navy would be destroyed, her colonies be in our possession and her own territory be at our mercy."

Changes of Base.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Commander G. W. Pilgrim has been detached from the Bennington, and Commander De Nichols detached from Mars Island and ordered to command the Bennington.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

..HENNESSY'S..

Oceans of Ribbons

With their immense waves of color scintillating in the breeze of brisk business, and flying flags of Silken sheen borne aloft by the good ship "High Values," will flood the town with bargains, and make the high wave of Popularity surround the foundation of Montana's most popular store.

Our Big Ribbon Sale

Will commence on Friday Morning, and continue until we shall have sold out the new and enormous stock of Colored Ribbons which we lately purchased at a big discount, and less than manufacturer's cost.

ALL NEW COLORS.

ALL SILK SATINS.

200 pieces No. 5 Ribbons, 10c quality, for	5c
200 pieces No. 7 Ribbons, 15c quality, for	8 1-3c
150 pieces No. 9 Ribbons, 20c quality, for	10c
150 pieces No. 12 Ribbons, 25c quality, for	12 1-2c
100 pieces No. 16 Ribbons, 30c quality, for	15c
50 pieces No. 22 Ribbons, 40c quality, for	20c

Fancy Ribbons at 10c.

About 50 pieces Dresden and Fancy Ribbons, from 3 to 5-inches wide, worth from 25c to 50c a yard, will be closed out at this sale at - - - 10c

20 Per Cent Discount

Will be allowed during this sale from the regular price of all our FINE FANCY RIBBONS, of which we have a handsome assortment of the very newest and best.

Hennessy's, Butte.

J. H. LEYSON'S Special Watch Sale

Continues Another Week. The People Appreciate the Bargains He Offers. THE LOWEST YET.

A \$20 Watch, Ladies', solid gold case, American manufacture, reduced to	\$15.00
A \$50 Watch, gentlemen's, solid gold case, American manufacture, reduced to	35.00
Gold Filled Watch, Leyson's famous, for gentlemen only	11.00
Lady's Gold Filled Watch, a beauty	13.50
Dust Proof Watch, Leyson's famous, for workmen only	6.50
An American Watch that is a timekeeper, only	2.50

Sole agent for the Celebrated Patek Philippe Watches. Ask for them.

J. H. Leyson, Optician and Jeweler,

221 Upper Main Street, Butte.

\$200 WATCH TO BE GIVEN AWAY

Every customer gets a ticket. Also, for immediate use, an order on the Stewart Music House for sheet music or street car tickets.



ABOUT FURS

In buying furs, there are many things to be considered, among them chiefly these two: The responsibility of the house you buy from, and the class of goods you buy. Good furs always have and always will cost money. Cheap furs are trash made up to sell, not to wear. Money invested in them is wasted. My reputation for fair dealing is established, my stock as fine as European and domestic markets can produce, and my prices as low as is consistent with reliable goods and first-class workmanship.

The Only House in Montana

Dealing Exclusively in

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Manufacturing Furrier,

R. KOENNE,

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French Dyeing and Cleaning

The only house in the Northwest that uses the French process. We guarantee our work to be strictly first-class. We have no collectors or branch offices. All orders should be left at

60 WEST GALENA STREET, BUTTE, MONT.

PAUMIE, Proprietor.

Try a Standard Want Ad.

DON'T

Let your horse stand out in the cold and wet without any covering, nor freeze your own hands and feet, but

GET

A nice, warm Blanket for the horse and a lap robe for yourself. We have 'em. Blankets, \$1 and upwards; Robes, \$2 and upwards; and our stock is

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Paid in capital, \$100,000.

Surplus and undivided profits, \$50,000.

Under state supervision and jurisdiction. Interest paid on deposits. Safe exchange available in all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Collections attended to promptly. Transact a general banking business.

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WE GUARANTEE

8888

FOUR EIGHT

COUGH SYRUP

TO CURE THAT COUGH

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